

continued bubbling. It occurs also occasionally in foliated or micaceous examples. H commonly about 2.0; sp. gr. 2.8 to 3.

*Muscovite* and *Phlogopite* are common species of mica. They occur essentially in foliated or finely-laminated masses, which admit of separation into the thinnest leaves, and present a metallic-pearly lustre. Also in detached scaly particles, and in hexagonal and rhombic plates and crystals with strongly-pronounced basal cleavage. Thin leaves are flexible and elastic. BB, fine scales become opaque and fuse more or less readily on the edges. *Muscovite* is commonly of a white, brown, black, or greenish colour, and is insoluble in acids. *Phlogopite* is commonly brownish-yellow or golden-brown in colour; and is decomposed in powder by strong sulphuric acid, the silica separating in colourless scales. *Biotite* is a related, ferro-magnesian mica, mostly of a dark-green, black, or dark-brown colour, and like *Phlogopite* is decomposed by sulphuric acid. As a rule (though not exclusively), *Muscovite* forms an essential component of granites, gneissoid rocks and mica slates; whilst *Phlogopite* occurs in connection with crystalline limestones; and *Biotite*, with lavas, trachytes, and basalts.

*Margarite* or *Pearl Mica* is distinguished from the micas proper, by the comparative brittleness of its component foliæ. It occurs in six-sided tables and lamellar masses of a pearly-white, pale green or pale-reddish colour. H 3.5 to 4; sp. gr. 3. Fusible on the edges with slight intumescence. Contains about 5 per cent. water, but yields little more than traces of ignition in the bulb-tube.

*Talc* contains from 4 to 5 per cent. of water, but this is only driven off by intense ignition, and thus no water is